

The Abbeville Press.

Abbeville, S. C.

W. A. LEE, EDITOR.

TERMS—Three Dollars a year in advance.

Friday, December 21, 1866.

Hereafter all Obituary Notices, Tributes of Respect, and communications on subjects of a personal character, inserted in the Press or the Banner, will be charged for at our regular advertising rates. Such Notices must be accompanied by the name of the person to whom they are to be charged.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature will adjourn this evening, and the members may be expected up on Saturday. We have not been able to discover from the papers what they have done. We suppose the Columbia papers have been so busy with the public printing that they have not had time to tell their readers what has been going on, but we have seen glimpses enough to know that our Representatives have been hard at work.

First—They do not seem to have acted on the Constitutional amendment. We would infer from some things which have transpired, that negotiations are on foot to learn definitely what the Radicals require of us. We hope so. It is time that there should be two parties to the contract. We wish to learn whether the gulph has any bottom. Let us know the worst of it!

Second—We hope the District Court Bill, making the machinery less expensive, and clearly defining its jurisdiction and powers, has passed. Some seem to think that we are too poor to afford tribunals for the trial of offences. If so we are lost indeed! We have just passed through a terrible war which, of course, has had a demoralizing effect. Slaves have been emancipated, and for many other reasons, there is more need now than ever, for the suppression of crime. If every man is to do as he pleases with impunity, it will be impossible for civil, industrious people to live in the country. A good system of criminal accountability will save in money to the State more in one year, than it will cost in time. Let us have prompt punishment of crime!

Third—We hope the Penitentiary will be put into operation speedily. We have for years doubted the policy of packing convicts into one vast central Jail House, which, to some extent, must necessarily be a sort of college or university for criminals. But the time has come for a Penitentiary. The Jails would not hold the convicts, nor the State be able to pay for their support. We want punishment and we want work.

Fourth—The Legislature has repealed the usury laws. One object is, no doubt, to induce capital to come into the State. Money lenders who wish more than seven per cent can get it now—no need to keep money out of the State for fear of usury laws. Let it come along and we don't care how much of it. We need money to build up our waste places. Our lands are somewhat worn, but still good or capable of being reclaimed. They possess the power of producing cotton, which is better than gold. They lie in a healthy region, and within the territory limits of the good old State of South Carolina. Don't tell your lands to strangers for a song. Work hard and get money to retain them. Don't emigrate, but stick to the soil. You may go further and fare worse!

Fifth—The signs indicate that the Legislature has passed a homestead law. We do not know whether it is retrospective in its operation so as to include past debts. If so we are at a loss to understand how it can escape the interference of that Lion in the path, the Constitution; but we hope the Legislature has done it right, for if the details of the Bill are properly drawn, we are in favor of a homestead law. We regard South Carolina as still our home, whether it be a sovereign State, or a Territory, or in some intermediate amphibious state between the two. We don't wish our people all to emigrate. We have strong local attachments and cling to the soil of our ancestors where we have been born and reared, where we have played, and ploughed and fought, where lie the bones of our fathers, and where we have always regarded "our home."

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?"

Mrs. Allen's School.—We call attention to the notice that Mrs. George Allen will re-open her school on the first Monday in January next. We believe in this community a word of commendation from us will be regarded as entirely unnecessary, if not intrusive. But we have such a high appreciation of Mrs. Allen, as a lady and as a teacher of girls and small boys, that we cannot resist the opportunity to say one word. Born and bred a lady, possessing all the accomplishments of a Christian matron, she conforms to the new order of universal poverty with as much grace as propriety. She is willing to labor for herself and family, but others also, in another sense, may derive benefit from that labor. Parents should not fail to avail themselves of this rare opportunity to have their children imbibe sweetness, manners and virtue as well as knowledge. We venture to wish her success equal to her merits.

Fire.—This morning about 1 o'clock, the Dry Goods and Clothing Store of Gabriel Schwarz was discovered to be on fire. The door was broken open, and a few buckets of water promptly thrown extinguished the flames. Damage estimated at \$500.00. It is thought that the fire originated from a spark of some of the fire works burnt in the streets in the early part of the night.

See the advertisement of five thousand acres of land and water power to lease. The lands are excellent and this water power is good. Mr. Calhoun will lease the property on advantageous terms.

See the School Notice of our young friend, Mr. G. A. Douglass, who intends opening his school on the first Monday in February next. Mr. Douglass is a fine teacher, and we hope may be liberally patronized.

By reference to his advertisement it will be seen that Dr. G. W. Kelley will sell his entire stock of Fancy and Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Yankee Notions, &c., at Auction, near the Greenwood Depot on Christmas Day.—Purchasers would do well to be in attendance.

Persons going to Florida will find the splendid steamer Dictator, the safest and cheapest transportation. J. D. Aiken & Co., Agents, Charleston, S. C.

See the advertisement of G. T. Radcliffe. He will exhibit a Christmas Tree, on Friday evening containing all the attractions of the season.

We direct attention to the sale of corn by W. C. Keith and J. J. Norton, Administrators.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 17th, 1866.
DEAR WILSON: During the past few days we have had rumors of some secret negotiations pending between our State authorities, and the powers at Washington, and that the continuance of the Session of our Legislature during the present week may be necessary to ratify some contemplated political arrangement. The character of the scheme has not yet been disclosed, and we cannot imagine what common basis of negotiation can exist between our State and the Federal authorities. There seems to be some difference of opinion among the Radicals in Congress, as to the terms which they will exact as the conditions of Southern restoration, and which the North-West seems to be content with the Constitutional Amendment, New-England insists upon Universal suffrage as a sine qua non. These are however but minor differences, whilst in the cardinal principles of its policy the party is a unit. The success of the party is paramount to all other considerations, and that success is in antagonism with the best interests of the South.

We are now in the midst of the last week of the Session, with a large mass of its most important legislation still incomplete. The District Court Bill has passed the House, and will likely pass the Senate without material alteration. Among its most important provisions, it confers upon the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts, in most cases which come within the cognizance of the latter—postpones the entering up of judgments of the District Courts, until the next succeeding Session of the Courts of Common Pleas—disposes with the necessity of a presentment by a Grand Jury in the District Courts—and provides for the drawing of twenty-four jurors, from whom shall be drawn at the Session of the Court, two jurors of eight men each, and four supernumeraries. These provisions obviate in a great measure the objections which have been urged to the existing law.

The Bill for the amendment of the Criminal Law, which together with the District Court Bill, contains the best features of the Code submitted by Judge Wardlaw, has also passed the House.

The bill among other things provides that stealing unsworn crops of cotton or grain, shall be felony without benefit of clergy—makes the obstructing a railroad, also felony without benefit of clergy, makes the breach of trust with a fraudulent intent, larceny—and provides for confinement in the penitentiary and other punishments.

The Bill providing for annual Sessions of the Courts of Common Pleas after passing the Senate was defeated in the House on last Saturday. A motion was made to reconsider this morning, but was defeated by a vote of 49 to 55. The Homestead Bill will come up again to-morrow, and will likely pass, as a motion to postpone the bill was defeated in the House a few days ago. A bill to prevent the sacrifice of property at Sheriff's sale, which provides that the defendant may redeem his Real Estate sold under execution, at any time before the 1st January 1871, by paying the purchase money and ten per cent interest—passed the House a few days since. These measures, together with some modifications of the insolvent laws will likely pass, and will probably furnish sufficient relief to debtors, without the annual Court bill.

A Bill for the relief of the destitute, passed the House a few days since. It provides for an appropriation of \$50,000, to be advanced by the Governor to certain contractors who shall furnish each District by an assessment made by the Commissioner, who may purchase from the contractors—the said contractors being also empowered to sell on the credit of the State \$100,000 worth of corn for the necessities of the State.

The Tax and Appropriation Bills will come up for discussion in the House to-night. The Committee of Ways and Means find it necessary to raise a revenue of \$500,000, and will recommend a continuance of the capitation and dog-tax, and also a tax of two cents on cotton.

A bill for the relief of the Banks was defeated in the House to day by a very large vote.

The Senate has concurred in the House amendment fixing the time of adjournment for next Friday.

W. A. L.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 18th, 1866.
DEAR WILSON: A bill passed the House a few days since, lending the credit of the State to the G. & C. R. R. by a guarantee of its bonds to an additional amount of \$800,000. A bill also passed the House, transferring certain State Stock to the Columbia & Augusta R. R., and guaranteeing its bonds to the amount of \$500,000.

In the House, a bill passed on yesterday appropriating \$30,000 to procure artificial legs for our disabled soldiers.

On yesterday, a bill which had passed the House incorporating an academy in Darlington District, and was vetoed by the Governor, on the ground that it contained a clause prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors, within five miles of the Academy, was passed again in the House over his veto, but was defeated in the Senate.

Mr. Warley's resolutions with regard to Jefferson Davis, were unfavorably reported upon by the Committee on Federal Relations and a substitute recommended, but finally the consideration of the subject was indefinitely postponed.

Col. Aiken's bill for an amendment of the Constitution, so as to change the Sessions of the General Assembly, to the 8th Tuesday in January of each year, was last in the House on yesterday, but the vote was reconsidered, and it has again been made a special order.

The House has been busily engaged during most of the day with consideration of the Appropriation bill, and will perfect that and the Tax-bill to-night. The appropriations will likely amount at least to \$600,000.

The bill creating the office and prescribing the duties of the tax-assessors, was re-bill introduced.

A bill has passed the House, providing for a summary, and cheap mode of ascertaining the true value of the consideration of contracts, by obtaining a Judge's order at chambers to take testimony, and taking his depositions thereon, and also enabling Executors and Administrators to adjust their claims through arbitrators appointed by the Ordinary.

The Homestead and other measures of relief to debtors are not yet acted upon.

Nothing is known yet definitely with regard to the political negotiations to which I alluded in my last. Senator Weatherly has gone on to Washington, and the Governor it is said will follow immediately upon the adjournment.

Yours truly,
W. A. L.

The story is again spread that Grant will go to Europe when he finishes the reorganization of the army.

COTTON PROSPECTS FOR 1867.
A correspondent of the New Orleans Times, writing from the Mississippi bottoms, points out the fallacy of the belief that the present quotations for Cotton are justified by the crop of the present year, and discusses the work now before Southern planters in a spirit of determination and resolve, that is worthy of general imitation. The present price of Cotton is lower than it should be, whether the extent of the crop or the quotations from Liverpool be taken as a standard, and when it is considered that there is no hope that the crop of 1867 will be in any way superior to that of 1866; the wisdom of holding Cotton, instead of allowing it to be sacrificed at present quotations, is plainly apparent. Many of the planters, unfortunately, compelled to place their Cotton on the market for what it will bring. Their necessities allow them no alternative, but when this temporary pressure of sales is over, speculators for the fall will grow discouraged, the effects of short crops will begin to show themselves, and quotations will reach a figure that will remunerate the planter for the labor and care which his crops have cost him.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Times:—The year about closing is suggestive of deep and profound thought, not only to the great mass of the people of the South, but to the planting interest particularly. The planters at the start this season, labored under the greatest apprehensions in regard to a sufficient supply of labor to carry on their plantations, even in a moderate degree, so far as quantity of crop was concerned. This fear was partially overcome, but rather late for a satisfactory start in the majority of cases. The price of Cotton was tolerably satisfactory at the beginning of the year, and the almost universal opinion, among well informed and business men, was that the price of Cotton at the opening of this season would have been fifty to seventy cents, certainly not under the former named price. This stimulated the planter to exertion, and led to higher wages being offered than the result has justified.

Instead of a moderate crop of five bales to the hand, there is not two, on an average, throughout the entire Cotton-growing States, and prices have receded to 25 a 32c for ordinary to middling, so that we see that the crop has fallen off more than one-half from our most moderate calculations at the beginning of the year, and prices in about the same ratio. Thus the brightest hopes and the most careful calculations have come to naught. Provisions and the entire cost of living have been and still are exorbitantly high, and can it be doubted or wondered at that bankruptcy and universal distress is about to cover the land. Add to these calamities, which come home to every man's door, the dark aspect of our political future, he must be a brave man, and highly imaginative, who sees a ray of sunshine on our dark and lowering horizon.

The question naturally arises, what are we to do? Dark and forbidding as are the prospects before us, I see but one way to extricate ourselves. The people—the planters—must ask indulgence of their creditors and friends, who well know that these accumulated calamities have been brought on by no fault of theirs. Those indulgences obtained, and continued assistance offered to the worthy and industrious, we should "pull off our coats" and "go at it" again, resolving that no such word as fail shall be found in the Southern vocabulary.

We must rescue ourselves to another trial, and if possible, learn wisdom from the trials of the present.

The system of labor will doubtless have to be considerably changed, the system of monthly wages entirely ignored; that certainly will not do for a planter. This year simply proves that to the sorrow of many, the system of thirds to the freedmen is equally disastrous to them, and they will doubtless require a greater advantage. The employer, who has paid wages, and the unfortunate freedman in his third, are about on an equality for once—both devilish!

My opinion is, is, after mature reflection, that four-tenths, after deducting all expenses of the crop, would be a just and fair compensation for the freedmen. All parties, upon this basis, ought to be satisfied.

Whether the freedmen will show as much alacrity (I) for work the coming year as they have done the present, remains to be seen. Every one can form his own judgment. Minor rather against it, unless they are encouraged upon the basis above named, or something like it, and there are other causes which tend to still further demoralize this unfortunate class.

Whatever they may be we cannot rely upon white labor to take their places. We must, therefore, depend only upon black labor in the South to reanimate our depressed agriculture and increase our prosperity, if it ever is done, which some consider doubtful, at least for the next quarter of a century.

P. S.—There is a question which I should like to see answered: Cotton being worth 14c in Liverpool, in gold, why is it that it brings only 25 a 32c in New Orleans, in greenbacks, and they worth only 7 1/2c on the dollar, allowing gold at 140?

A PLANTER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Mr. Sumner presented the memorial of the Union League of Norfolk, Va., for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Virginia, and the appointment of Judge Underwood as Governor; which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Sabin presented the petition of the foreigners who have declared their intention of asking that the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia be extended to them; which was referred to the Committee on the District.

P. M.—SENATE.—Mr. Trumbull presented a petition from citizens of Louisiana, signed by Governor Wells and others, stating that the present political organization in Louisiana is not republican or loyal, and asking that they be repossessed, and a provisional government be established.

P. M.—HOUSE.—Mr. Stokes presented a petition from the colored people of Tennessee, asking for the removal of all political inequalities on account of race or color.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—The North Carolina delegation, headed by Governor Worth, had an interview yesterday with the President and Attorney-General, regarding the subject of General Scales' new order in the Carolinas, prohibiting corporal punishment. The interview is reported satisfactory, and the delegates hope, from the intimations they received, that their object will soon be accomplished.

Newark, December 18.—Becher lectured last night in favor of universal suffrage, including black and white men and women, paupers and foreigners intending to remain in the country. He claimed voting to be a national inherent right.

Ref. J. Q. Lindsay is now in Nashville, seeking corn for the destitute of this District. He has been received in a liberal and warm-hearted manner and we have no doubt but that he will accomplish much good for our poor.

THE FREE NEGRO DISTRICT.
As a matter of some interest, says the Phoenix, we publish below the provisions of the bill just passed by Congress for universal suffrage in the District of Columbia. Successive amendments to extend the right of suffrage to females, and to establish a reading and writing qualification, were summarily rejected, and the bill was passed as reported by the committee. It provides:—
That from and after the passage of this Act, each and every male person, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has not been convicted of any infamous crime or offense, and excepting persons who may have voluntarily left the District of Columbia to aid and comfort to the rebels of the late rebellion, and who is a citizen of the United States, and who shall have resided in the said District for the period of six months previous to any election therein, shall be entitled to the elective franchise, and shall be deemed an elector, and entitled to vote at any election in said District, without any distinction on account of color or race.

The bill also provides for heavy penalties to be imposed upon any person who shall refuse to accept the vote of any such qualified voter, or who shall, in any way, interfere with or interrupt such voters in the exercise of their franchise. This is a forecast of what is in store for the Southern States, if Thad. Stevens and his party be not overwhelmed by popular opinion, or by a master-stroke of Executive policy and wisdom. The whole interests of the century, North and South, demand restoration and peace, and this can only be accomplished by the destruction of that faction, which appears to have no other object than the subversion of the Government and the obliteration of the Constitution, which its members swore to "maintain and defend."

A MANLY SPEECH.—In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, said:—

He had never feared to state his position, and he would say that he deeply sympathized with the down-trodden people of the South, that they were governed by a despotism, and that the conduct of the present Congress toward the South would itself be a sufficient cause for a rebellion. He protested and would always protest against all despotism everywhere. He protested against the despotism of the whole country that their liberties were about being taken away from them by a set of crazy fanatics. He was for general amnesty at all events.

The whole object of the legislation of Congress seemed to be to punish the South. He had yet to hear uttered in the House, except by a few individuals, the first word of magnanimity toward the South, the first principle of Christianity cited in their behalf. The people of the South were a brave people. To be sure, they had rebelled against the Government, but in doing so they had done only what thousands upon thousands of brave people had done before in all ages of the world.

Mr. Rogers drew a parallel between the condition of Ireland and that of the South, which was applicable to the latter the political action that taxation without representation is tyranny, and said that the whole South was unrepresented in any way in Congress; except the single State of Tennessee, which, however, had not proper representation, and had not a republican form of government, but was governed by a despotism.

MILITARY VS. CIVIL LAW.—A dispatch from Newbern, North Carolina, dated 18th inst., says:—

"The business of the County Court was suspended in consequence of the order of General Scales forbidding the infliction of corporal punishment on any one. The State prescribed it for certain offences, on both whites and blacks. There is considerable excitement on the subject. The magistrates, met to-morrow to consider what action is necessary. The Legislature has resolved to send three commissioners to Washington to confer with the authorities on the subject. Governor Worth will head the commission and select his associate commissioners."

In this connection, we append a dispatch from the New Orleans, dated 18th inst.:

"Barrecks are going up at Grenada, Mississippi, for a permanent garrison for the United States troops. It is to be a permanent post. The Major-General commanding says it is simply to aid the civil authorities in maintaining the law. Major-General Wood has been commissioned to address by the Grand Jury of Marion County, Mississippi, for partiality and justice in the execution of his duties, to which he replies: 'It is the desire of the army that the civil authorities should be altogether trusted with the execution of the law.'"

FAILURE OF THE CROP IN GEORGIA.—A Millford, Georgia, letter says: We have finished picking Cotton. Never has such an event occurred before at this time of the year in the history of the country. The drought and rust and an early frost, ruined our prospects for an average crop of the snowy staple. We will make a third of a crop—no more. Below us, in some parts of Miller and Decatur counties, the work finished what the rust and drought spared. Owing to the shortness of the crop of Cotton, many of our farmers have become discouraged, and sold out, to try other pursuits.

CRISIS IN LOUISIANA.—A Tribune special, dated New Orleans, the 8th instant, says: "On account of the failure of the Cotton crop and other depressing influences, a financial crisis has been expected this Fall. There have been, however, no failures of any consequence, no Cotton factor and a few small dry goods merchants only having suspended, making no impression in business circles."

Don't you prefer to patronize your own people instead of strangers, when you can do equally as well if not better? Why of course you would. Then if such is the case, buy your Drugs and Medicines from the Old Southern Drug House of Goodrich, Wineman & Co., No. 103 Meeting-street, Charleston, S. C., who keep the best stock of pure and reliable Medicines to be found South. You will then be buying from your own people, and not from strangers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15th, 1866.
Having appointed Kinsman & Howell of Charleston, S. C., our sole general agents for the sale of Mapes Luper Phosphates of Lime in the State of South Carolina. We beg to refer purchasers, and those desiring to arrange for sub-agents for the sale of these Fertilizers in this State, to them.

MAPES' SUPER PHOSPHATE CO.,
CHARLES, V. MAPES, General Agent.
Dec. 21, 1866.

MARKETS.

ABBEVILLE DEC. 21.
COTTON, 27 a 29. P. 29.
Corn, \$2.00 a 2 1/2; P. 2 1/2; R. 1 1/2 a 2; Rice, 10 a 12; Sugar, 15 a 16; Eggs, 25 a 30; Hides, 10 a 12; Tallow, 10 a 12; Lard, 10 a 12; Butter, 10 a 12; Flour, 10 a 12; Beans, 10 a 12; Peas, 10 a 12; Potatoes, 10 a 12; Apples, 10 a 12; Oranges, 10 a 12; Lemons, 10 a 12; Citrus, 10 a 12; Wine, 10 a 12; Spirits, 10 a 12; Tobacco, 10 a 12; Tea, 10 a 12; Coffee, 10 a 12; Sugar, 10 a 12; Rice, 10 a 12; Corn, 10 a 12; Wheat, 10 a 12; Barley, 10 a 12; Oats, 10 a 12; Hay, 10 a 12; Straw, 10 a 12; Wood, 10 a 12; Coal, 10 a 12; Iron, 10 a 12; Steel, 10 a 12; Copper, 10 a 12; Brass, 10 a 12; Lead, 10 a 12; Zinc, 10 a 12; Tin, 10 a 12; Silver, 10 a 12; Gold, 10 a 12; Platinum, 10 a 12; Nickel, 10 a 12; Aluminum, 10 a 12; Magnesium, 10 a 12; Potassium, 10 a 12; Sodium, 10 a 12; Calcium, 10 a 12; Strontium, 10 a 12; Barium, 10 a 12; Bismuth, 10 a 12; Antimony, 10 a 12; Arsenic, 10 a 12; Tellurium, 10 a 12; Selenium, 10 a 12; Iodine, 10 a 12; Bromine, 10 a 12; Chlorine, 10 a 12; Fluorine, 10 a 12; Oxygen, 10 a 12; Hydrogen, 10 a 12; Nitrogen, 10 a 12; Carbon, 10 a 12; Silicon, 10 a 12; Phosphorus, 10 a 12; Sulfur, 10 a 12; Boron, 10 a 12; Manganese, 10 a 12; Chromium, 10 a 12; Molybdenum, 10 a 12; Vanadium, 10 a 12; Niobium, 10 a 12; Tantalum, 10 a 12; Zirconium, 10 a 12; Hafnium, 10 a 12; Rhenium, 10 a 12; Ruthenium, 10 a 12; Rhodium, 10 a 12; Palladium, 10 a 12; Silver, 10 a 12; Gold, 10 a 12; Platinum, 10 a 12; Nickel, 10 a 12; Aluminum, 10 a 12; Magnesium, 10 a 12; Potassium, 10 a 12; Sodium, 10 a 12; Calcium, 10 a 12; Strontium, 10 a 12; Barium, 10 a 12; Bismuth, 10 a 12; Antimony, 10 a 12; Arsenic, 10 a 12; Tellurium, 10 a 12; Selenium, 10 a 12; Iodine, 10 a 12; Bromine, 10 a 12; Chlorine, 10 a 12; Fluorine, 10 a 12; Oxygen, 10 a 12; Hydrogen, 10 a 12; Nitrogen, 10 a 12; Carbon, 10 a 12; Silicon, 10 a 12; Phosphorus, 10 a 12; Sulfur, 10 a 12; Boron, 10 a 12; Manganese, 10 a 12; Chromium, 10 a 12; Molybdenum, 10 a 12; Vanadium, 10 a 12; Niobium, 10 a 12; Tantalum, 10 a 12; 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Strontium, 10 a 12; Barium, 10 a 12; Bismuth, 10 a 12; Antimony, 10 a 12; Arsenic, 10 a 12; Tellurium, 10 a 12; Selenium, 10 a 12; Iodine, 10 a 12; Bromine, 10 a 12; Chlorine, 10 a 12; Fluorine, 10 a 12; Oxygen, 10 a 12; Hydrogen, 10 a 12; Nitrogen, 10 a 12; Carbon, 10 a 12; Silicon, 10 a 12; Phosphorus, 10 a 12; Sulfur, 10 a 12; Boron, 10 a 12; Manganese, 10 a 12; Chromium, 10 a 12; Molybdenum, 10 a 12; Vanadium, 10 a 12; Niobium, 10 a 12; Tantalum, 10 a 12; Zirconium, 10 a 12; Hafnium, 10 a 12; Rhenium, 10 a 12; Ruthenium, 10 a 12; Rhodium, 10 a 12; Palladium, 10 a 12; Silver, 10 a 12; Gold, 10 a 12; Platinum, 10 a 12; Nickel, 10 a 12; Aluminum, 10 a 12; Magnesium, 10 a 12; Potassium, 10 a 12; Sodium, 10 a 12; Calcium, 10 a 12; Strontium, 10 a 12; Barium, 10 a 12; Bismuth, 10 a 12; Antimony, 10 a 12; Arsenic, 10 a 12; Tellurium, 10 a 12; Selenium, 10 a 12; Iodine, 10 a 12; Bromine, 10 a 12; Chlorine, 10 a 12; Fluorine, 10 a 12; Oxygen, 10 a 12; Hydrogen, 10 a 12; Nitrogen, 10 a 12; Carbon, 10 a 12; Silicon, 10 a 12; Phosphorus, 10 a 12; Sulfur, 10 a 12; Boron, 10 a 12; Manganese, 10 a 12; Chromium, 10 a 12; Molybdenum, 10 a 12; Vanadium, 10 a 12; Niobium, 10 a 12; Tantalum, 10 a 12; Zirconium, 10 a 12; Hafnium, 10 a 12; Rhenium, 10 a 12; Ruthenium, 10 a 12; Rhodium, 10 a 12; Palladium, 10 a 12; Silver, 10 a 12; Gold, 10 a 12; Platinum, 10 a 12; Nickel, 10 a 12; Aluminum, 10 a 12; Magnesium, 10 a 12; Potassium, 10 a 12; Sodium, 10 a 12; Calcium, 10 a 12; Strontium, 10 a 12; Barium, 10 a 12; Bismuth, 10 a 12; Antimony, 10 a 12; Arsenic, 10 a 12; Tellurium, 10 a 12; Selenium, 10 a 12; Iodine, 10 a 12; Bromine, 10 a 12; Chlorine, 10 a 12; Fluorine, 10 a 12; Oxygen, 10 a 12; Hydrogen, 10 a 12; Nitrogen, 10 a 12; Carbon, 10 a 12; Silicon, 10 a 12; Phosphorus, 10 a 12; Sulfur, 10 a 12; Boron, 10 a 12; Manganese, 10 a 12; Chromium, 10 a 12; Molybdenum, 10 a 12; Vanadium, 10 a 12; Niobium, 10 a 12; Tantalum, 10 a 12; Zirconium, 10 a 12; Hafnium, 10 a 12; Rhenium, 10 a 12; Ruthenium, 10 a 12; Rhodium, 10 a 12; Palladium, 10 a 12; Silver, 10 a 12; Gold, 10 a 12; Platinum, 10 a 12; Nickel, 10 a 12; Aluminum, 10 a 12; Magnesium, 10 a 12; Potassium, 10 a 12; Sodium, 10 a 12; Calcium, 10 a 12; Strontium, 10 a 12; Barium, 10 a 12; Bismuth, 10 a 12; Antimony, 10 a 12; Arsenic, 10 a 12; Tellurium, 10 a 12; Selenium, 10 a 12; Iodine, 10 a 12; Bromine, 10 a 12; Chlorine, 10 a 12; Fluorine, 10 a 12; Oxygen, 10 a 12; Hydrogen, 10 a 12; Nitrogen, 10 a 12; Carbon, 10 a 12; Silicon, 10 a 12; Phosphorus, 10 a 12; Sulfur, 10 a 12; Boron, 10 a 12; Manganese, 10 a 12; Chromium, 10 a 12; Molybdenum, 10 a 12; Vanadium, 10 a 12; Niobium, 10 a 12; Tantalum, 10 a 12; Zirconium, 10 a 12; Hafnium, 10 a 12; Rhenium, 10 a 12; Ruthenium, 10 a 12; Rhodium, 10 a 12; Palladium, 10 a 12; Silver, 10 a 12; Gold, 10 a 12; Platinum, 10 a 12; Nickel, 10 a 12; Aluminum, 10 a 12; Magnesium, 10 a 12; Potassium, 10 a 12; Sodium, 10 a 12; Calcium, 10 a 12; Strontium, 10 a 12; Barium, 10 a 12; Bismuth, 10 a 12; Antimony, 10 a 12; Arsenic, 10 a 12; Tellurium, 10 a 12; Selenium, 10 a 12; Iodine, 10 a 12; Bromine, 10 a 12; Chlorine, 10 a 12; Fluorine, 10 a 12; Oxygen, 10 a 12; Hydrogen, 10 a 12; Nitrogen, 10 a 12; Carbon, 10 a 12; Silicon, 10 a 12; Phosphorus, 10 a 12; Sulfur, 10 a 12; Boron, 10 a 12; Manganese, 10 a 12; Chromium, 10 a 12; Molybdenum, 10 a 12; Vanadium, 10 a 12; Niobium, 10 a 12; Tantalum, 10 a 12; Zirconium, 10 a 12; Hafnium, 10 a 12; Rhenium, 10 a 12; Ruthenium, 10 a 12; Rhodium, 10 a 12; Palladium, 10 a 12; Silver, 10 a 12; Gold, 10 a 12; Platinum, 10 a 12; Nickel, 10 a 12; Aluminum, 10 a 12; Magnesium, 10 a 12; Potassium, 10 a 12; Sodium, 10 a 12; Calcium, 10 a 12; Strontium, 10 a 12; Barium, 10 a 12; Bismuth, 10 a 12; Antimony, 10 a 12; Arsenic, 10 a 12; Tellurium, 10 a 12; Selenium, 10 a 12; Iodine, 10 a 12; Bromine, 10